DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 253 976 EA 017 575

TITLE How North Carolina Ranks Educationally among the Fifty States--1984.
INSTITUTION North Carolina State Dept. of Public Instruction, Raleigh. Div. of Research.
PUB DATE Mar 85
NOTE 79p.
PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Comparative Analysis; Demography; *Educational Assessment; *Educational Finance; Elementary Secondary Education; Enrollment; Expenditure per Student; Faculty; Federal Aid; Higher Education; Public Education; *School Funds; *School Statistics; State Aid; Statistical Analysis; Tax Allocation; Teacher Salaries
IDENTIFIERS *North Carolina; *Rank Order

ABSTRACT

This annual publication, intended for educational planners and decision-makers, is designed to show North Carolina's rank among the states on a wide variety of educational and related statistics. Data are divided into these groups of related facts: (1) population, (2) enrollment and attendance, (3) faculty, (4) general financial resources, (5) governmental revenue, (6) school revenue, (7) governmental expenditures and debt, (8) school expenditures, and (9) miscellaneous. The publication is composed of two sections: North Carolina's Rank, 1984; and Educational Trends in North Carolina. For each individual statistic in the first section the following data are given: North Carolina's rank and the figure upon which this rank is based, applicable figure for the entire United States, and the figures for the highest ranking state and for the lowest ranking state. The second section graphically presents data for several years that compare North Carolina with the entire United States. A glossary is appended. (MLF)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS EDUCATIONALLY

AMONG THE FIFTY STATES - 1984

DIVISION OF RESEARCH
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
RALEIGH, NC
Published March 1985

PREFACE

The status of education in North Carolina changes from year to year. When compared to other states and the nation as whole, North Carolina may be making great strides in some areas while falling behind in others. We believe that this kind of information is important to educational planners and decision makers. How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States, an annual publication of the Division of Research, is designed to show North Carolina's rank among the states on a wide variety of educational and related statistics. It is hoped that the information presented in this report may be useful in understanding, explaining, interpreting, and possibly evaluating various aspects of North Carolina's Public School System.

Although we are unable to provide a personal copy of this publication to everyone in North Carolina concerned with education, copies are available on loan from the North Carolina State Government Library in the Archives and History building and the Education Information Center in the Education Building, as well as from many other libraries and resource centers around the State.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....1
NORTH CAROLINA'S RANK.....5
Population.....7
Enrollment and Attendance.....8
Faculty.....9
General Financial Resources.....11
Governmental Revenue.....12
School Revenue.....13
Governmental Expenditures and Debt.....14
School Expenditures.....14
Miscellaneous.....16
EDUCATIONAL TRENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.....17
GLOSSARY.....37

INTRODUCTION

Data in the 1984 edition of How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States is divided into these groups of related facts:

- population -- age tabulations, birth rates, and changes in population numbers
- enrollment and attendance -- number of administrative units, public school enrollment figures as well as changes in enrollment, average daily attendance and membership, and handicapped children served
- faculty - number of instructional and non-instructional staff, number of male teachers, pupils per teacher, and teacher salaries
- general financial resources -- per capita personal income, farm income, per capita disposable personal income, personal income per child of school age, and personal income from government employment as a percent of total personal income
- governmental revenue -- income tax collections, property taxes, etc.
- school revenue -- amount of local, state, and federal support; school revenue as percent of personal income; and school revenue per pupil in average daily attendance
- governmental expenditures and debt -- per capita state and local expenditures for all functions which include public welfare, health and hospitals, police protection, fire protection, highways and long term debt
- school expenditures -- per capita educational experditure of state and local governments, expenditure for education as a percent of expenditure for all functions, per capita expenditure for higher education, per capita expenditure for elementary and secondary schools, expenditure per pupil in average secondary schools, expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance, expenditure for education as percent of personal income
- miscellaneous -- percent of government-owned land, number of physicians, number of dentists, number of major crimes as well as changes in crime rate.

The information presented was chiefly obtained from Rankings of the States, 1984. The National Education Association, when preparing Rankings of the States, 1984, used as resources of information various publications of the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Office of Education, and other National Education Association reports.

How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States is composed of two sections -- (1) North Carolina's Rank, 1984; and (2) Educational Trends in North Carolina. Over 100 statistics related to public education in North Carolina are contained in this publication. These statistics indicate the scope of public education, the available and allocated resources, and the results of North Carolina's system of public education.

For each individual statistic in Section I, the following data are given: North Carolina's rank and the figure upon which this rank is based, applicable figure for the entire United States, and the figure for the highest ranking state and figure for the lowest ranking state so that one may determine where North Carolina falls in relation to the fifty states. When more than one state ranks at the highest or lowest point on the national range, this is indicated by an asterisk and the states are listed in footnotes at the bottom of the page.

The determination of a ranking for a given statistic is consistently made by assigning one to the largest number or percentage and fifty-one to the smallest number or percentage. Of course, the rankings from second to fiftieth would be assigned to those figures between the largest and smallest numbers. In some cases it may be favorable to rank number one, whereas, in others it may not. The District of Columbia is also ranked among with the fifty states which accounts for the fifty-first position.

The figures used in the rankings presented in this publication are the latest available. Some are estimates, prepared in advance of detailed reports, and hence are subject to revision. Some are based on sampling studies for which measures of sampling variability are not recorded here. Therefore, because of the inherent nature of some cases between the data at one rank and the data at a higher or lower rank, a very small change in a state's data from one year to the next could effect a great change in the state's rank. Consequently, readers are advised to use caution when making conclusions based on slight differences among rankings on a specific item since the series is usually not revised when final figures become available.

Section II consists of selected statistics on which data for several years were available. This data is presented graphically to better display the overall trend for North Carolina and the United States. Following Section II is a Glossary defining many of the terms as they apply to the statistics used in this publication. This Glossary will be invaluable to the reader in interpreting the data presented.

The following are selected items of interest from the 1984 edition of How North Carolina Ranks Educationally Among the Fifty States:

- North Carolina had a total population of over 6 million in 1983. Nine states had a larger population.
- North Carolina's estimated school-age population July 1, 1983 was over 1.1 million. Nine states had more elementary and secondary school-age children.
- In 1983, the estimated school-age population as percent of total population was 19.4%. Twenty-four states had a higher percent of estimated school-age population.
- There were over 1.09 million children enrolled in the public elementary and secondary schools in North Carolina in 1983. Nine states had more children enrolled.
- In 1983, the enrollment in public schools was 93.86% of school-age population. Eight states had a higher percentage of school-age population enrollment in public schools.
- Percent change in number of public and private school pupils participating in the national school lunch program in 1980 was -17.09%. Twenty-nine states had a higher percent change in participation in national school lunch program.
- Percent of population 25 years old or older completing at least 4 years of high school in 1980 was 54.8%. Forty-eight states had higher percentages of persons 25 years old or older completing at least 4 years of high school.
- North Carolina had over 300 thousand students enrolled in institutions of higher education in 1982. Ten states had a larger enrollment in institutions of higher education.
- Percent change in total enrollment in institutions of higher education, Fall 1981 - Fall 1982 was 1.74%. Twenty-two states had a higher percent change in total enrollment in institutions of higher education.
- North Carolina employed over 79 thousand instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools in 1982. Nine states employed more instructional staff in public schools.
- In 1983-84, 21.19% of the public elementary and secondary school teachers in North Carolina were men. Forty-six (including District of Columbia) had a higher percentage of men teachers.
- The average annual salary of a public school teacher in an elementary or secondary school in North Carolina in 1982-1983 was estimated to be $17,585. Thirty-seven states were estimated to have a higher average annual salary.
- North Carolina's annual per capita personal income was estimated to be $9,044 in 1982. Forty states were estimated to have a higher annual per capita personal income.
- Total per capita tax collections of state and local governments in North Carolina was $884 in 1981-1982. Forty-one states had higher total per capita tax collections.

- In 1983-84, 26.8% of the public elementary and secondary school revenue in North Carolina came from local sources. Forty-one states had a higher percentage of local funding.

- In 1983-84, 61.6% of the public elementary and secondary school revenue in North Carolina came from state sources. Ten states had higher percentage of state funding.

- In 1983-84, 11.4% of the public elementary and secondary school revenue in North Carolina came from federal sources. Three states had a higher percentage of federal funding.

- In 1981-82, the per-capita state and local government expenditures for local schools (including capital outlay) was $403.83. Forty-one states had higher state and local expenditures for local schools.

- In 1981-82, the per capita state and local government expenditures for all education (elementary, secondary, and post-secondary) in North Carolina was $640.74. Thirty-one states had a higher per capita expenditure for all education.

- In 1983-1984 the estimated expenditure per pupil (elementary and secondary) in average daily attendance in North Carolina was $2447. Forty-two states had a higher expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance.

In summary, North Carolina has a large population that includes a large school-age population, the vast majority being enrolled in public schools. Viewing the entire population in terms of educational attainment, we are below average; only a little more than half of our population 25 years old or older have completed at least 4 years of high school. North Carolina employs large numbers of instructional staff for our public schools with a relatively lower percentage of men teachers than most of the nation. Teachers' salaries are below the national average. Relative to the other states, the per capita income is low. State and local tax collections are also under the national average. The majority of school funding comes from state sources. However, when combining per capita state and local expenditures for all education (elementary, secondary, and post-secondary), North Carolina is below the national average and ranks even lower in the state and local expenditures for local schools (elementary and secondary).

EA 017 575

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official NIE position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

E. Brumback

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

NORTH CAROLINA'S RANK - 1984

POPULATION	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		Highest	
Provisional estimate of total resident population, July 1, 1983[1]	10	6,082,000	233,981,000	Alaska	479,000	California	25,174,000
Percent change in total resident population, 1973-1983	23	13.01%	10.7%	District of Columbia	-15.12%	Nevada	56.59%
Net migration rate of resident population, April 1, 1980 to July 1, 1982[2]	18	+1.4%	+.1%	Michigan	-4.4%	Alaska	+12.4%
Estimated school-age population, July 1, 1983	10	1,180,000	44,749,000	District of Columbia	94,000	California	4,542,000
Estimated school-age population as percent of total population, 1983	25	19.40%	19.13%	District of Columbia	15.09%	Utah	24.58%
Percent of total resident population age 21 and over in 1983	19	68.09%	67.96%	Utah	56.83%	Florida	72.40%
Number of school age children per 100 adults age 21 and over in 1983	29	28.50	28.14	District of Columbia	20.84	Utah	43.26
Percent of resident population ages 65 and older , July 1, 1983	34	10.97%	11.70%	Alaska	2.92%	Florida	17.48%
Percent increase in population 65 years and older, 1973-1983	8	46.27%	28.39%	District of Columbia	4.23%	Nevada	113.16%
Number of live births from January to December, 1983	11	84,655	3,590,935	Vermont	7,671	California	413,915
Population per square mile of land area, 1982	16	123	65	Alaska	1.00	District of Columbia	10,016

1 & 2 United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 957.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		National Range Highest	
Number of basic administrative units (operating school districts), 1983-84	33	142	15,575	*[1]	1	Texas	1,099
Public school enrollment, Fall, 1983	10	1,009,991	39,401,474	District of Columbia	88,843	California	4,087,986
Fall 1983 enrollment in public schools as percent of school-age population, July 1, 1983	9	93.86%	88.70%	Mississippi	80.71%	District of Columbia	96.92%
Average daily attendance in public schools, 1983-84	10	1,024,500	36,467,180	District of Columbia	77,859	California	4,070,000
Average daily membership in public schools, 1983-84	8	1,084,046	38,584,700	Alaska	87,503	Texas	2,978,000
Average daily attendance as percent of average daily membership, 1983-84	21	94.51%	94.51%	District of Columbia	88.18%	Vermont	98.40%
Average daily attendance as percent of fall enrollment, 1983-84	18	93.14%	92.55%	Arizona	83.41%	California	99.56%
Percent change in public and private school pupils participating in national school lunch program, 1980 to 1982	30	-17.09%	-15.59%	Connecticut	-48.24%	West Virginia	5.88%
Percent change in number of public high school graduates, 1978-79 to 1983-84	23	-7.95%	-9.36%	Delaware	-25.37%	Alaska	12.21%
Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, Fall 1982	11	300,910	12,425,780	Wyoming	22,713	California	1,842,763
Percent change in total enrollment in institutions of higher education, Fall 1981 to Fall 1982	23	1.74%	.44%	Washington	-18.25%	Maine	3.42%
Percent of population 25 years old or older completing at least 4 years of high school, 1980	49	54.8%	66.5%	Kentucky	53.1%	Alaska	82.5%
Percent of total college students in a state who are residents of the state, Fall 1981[2]	7	86.0%	85%	Vermont	56%	*[3]	93%

[1] District of Columbia and Hawaii

[2] U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1983-84.

[3] Illinois and New Jersey

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		Highest	
Percent of students in institutions of higher education who are women, Fall 1982	15	52.82%	51.46%	Utah	43.43%	Alaska	57.36%
Number of handicapped children receiving educational services, 1983-1984[1]	11	121,755	4,298,405	District of Columbia	7,009	California	363,613
Handicapped children receiving educational services as percent of all children, 1983-1984[2]	22	11.17%	*[3]	Hawaii	7.85%	Delaware	16.43%
FACULTY							
Total instructional staff (full-time equivalent) in local public schools, October, 1982	10	79,750	2,751,577	District of Columbia	5,812	California	244,578
Total non-instructional staff (full-time equivalent) in local public schools, October, 1982	12	32,399	1,216,976	Vermont	2,337	California	116,814
Total instructional staff (full-time equivalent) in public institutions of higher education, October, 1982	8	14,259	426,987	District of Columbia	643	California	46,921
Total non-instructional staff (full-time equivalent) in public institutions of higher education, October, 1982	8	21,507	728,526	District of Columbia	1,031	California	82,458
Pupils enrolled per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, Fall 1983	10	20.11	18.45	Alaska	14.02	Utah	24.23
Pupils in average daily attendance per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, Fall 1983	8	18.73	17.08	Alaska	12.89	California	23.88
Pupils in average daily membership per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools, Fall 1983	6	19.81	18.07	Alaska	13.7	Utah	24.04
Percent of public elementary school teachers who are men, 1980-1981	42	9.4%	16.9%	Arkansas	5.1%	California	26.0%
Percent of public secondary school teachers who are men, 1980-81	45	38.4%	51.0%	Alabama	36.0%	Maine	70.0%

[1] & [2] Provided by National Association of State Directors of Special Education, Washington, DC

[3] United States data not available

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		Highest	
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers, 1982-83 (revised)	38	$17,585	$20,725	Mississippi	$14,320	Alaska	$33,983
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers as percent of national average, 1982-83 (revised)	38	84.85%	100.00%	Mississippi	69.10%	Alaska	163.97%
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers, 1983-84	40	$18,411	$22,029	Mississippi	$15,815	Alaska	$36,564
Estimated average salaries of public school teachers as percent of national average, 1983-84	40	83.57%	100.00%	Mississippi	71.79%	Alaska	165.98%
Percent increase in average salaries of public school teachers, 1973-1974 to 1983-1984	51	79.99%	104.39%	North Carolina	79.99%	Wyoming	160.06%
Percent increase in average salaries of public school teachers, 1982-83 to 1983-84	33	4.70%	6.29%	Hawaii	-1.77%	Arkansas	12.64%
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff in public schools, 1982-83 (revised)	38	$18,355	$21,790	Mississippi	$14,821	Alaska	$34,510
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff as percent of national average, 1982-83 (revised)	38	84.24%	100.00%	Mississippi	68.02%	Alaska	158.38%
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff in public schools, 1983-84	39	$19,197	$23,244	Mississippi	$16,357	Alaska	$37,418
Estimated average salaries of instructional staff as percent of national average, 1983-1984	39	82.59%	100.00%	Mississippi	70.37%	Alaska	160.98%
Percent increase in instructional staff salaries, 1973-74 to 1983-84	51	83.07%	106.54%	North Carolina	83.07%	Wyoming	152.97%
Percent increase in instructional staff salaries, 1982-83 to 1983-84	35	4.59%	6.67%	Hawaii	-1.39%	Arkansas	12.57%
Average salaries paid to faculty at public universities, 1982-83[1]	40	$24,604	$27,507	Mississippi	$21,066	Alaska	$41,408
Average salaries paid to faculty at other 4-year public colleges, 1982-83[1]	35	$25,930	$28,299	South Dakota	$22,460	Alaska	$41,906
Average salaries paid to faculty at public 2-year colleges, 1982-83[1]	50	$16,253	$24,627	North Carolina[2]	$16,258	Alaska	$40,553

[1]For Faculty employed on a 9-month contract.

[2]District of Columbia N/A

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		Highest	
GENERAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES							
Total personal income, 1982 (in millions)	13	$54,431	$2,571,592	Vermont	$4,907	California	$310,704
Percent change in total personal income, 1981-1982	31	5.19%	5.96%	Iowa	.07%	Alaska	14.94%
Per-capita personal income, 1982	41	$9,044	$11,107	Mississippi	$7,778	Alaska	$16,257
Per-capita personal income as percent of national average, 1982	41	81.43%	100.00%	Mississippi	70.03%	Alaska	146.37%
Percent change in per-capita personal income, 1981-82	29	4.58%	4.96%	North Dakota	-.32%	Alaska	9.08%
Percent increase in per-capita personal income, 1972-1982	38	138.69%	146%	Delaware	128.1%	Alaska	207.61%
Total disposable personal income (in millions), 1982	12	$46,335	$2,170,566	Vermont	$4,192	California	$261,996
Per-capita disposable personal income, 1982	44	$7,699	$9,375	Mississippi	$6,666	Alaska	$13,312
Per-capita disposable personal income as percent of national average, 1982	44	82.12%	100%	Mississippi	71.1%	Alaska	141.99%
Percent change in per-capita disposable personal income, 1981-1982	27	5.01%	5.37%	Iowa	0.43%	Alaska	9.64%
Personal income per child of school age, 1982	39	$46,128	$57,467	Mississippi	$34,625	District of Columbia	$97,723
Personal income per pupil in average daily attendance, 1982	42	$52,345	$69,559	Utah	$41,210	District of Columbia	$112,562
Personal income from government (federal, state, and local) employment as percent of total personal income, 1982	15	13.73%	12.03%	Connecticut	7.69%	District of Columbia	82.05%
Farm income (gross), total cash receipts, preliminary, 1982 (in millions)	10	$4,601	$164,007	Alaska	$20	California	$15,364

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		National Range Highest	
GOVERNMENTAL REVENUE							
Per-capita total general revenue of all state and local governments, 1981-82	46	$1,525.62	$2,013.62	Arkansas	$1,426.76	Alaska	$15,754.31
Per-capita general revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1981-82	45	$1,206.70	$1,629.84	Arkansas	$1,065.12	Alaska	$14,698.70
General revenue of state and local governments from own sources, 1981-82 as percent of personal income, 1982	39	13.04%	14.36%	Arkansas	9.65%	Alaska	83.01%
Per-capita total tax collections of state and local governments, 1981-82	42	$884.87	$1,175.47	Arkansas	$728.88	Alaska	$6,997.50
State and local tax collections in 1981-82 as percent of personal income, 1982	33	9.56%	10.36%	Florida	8.07%	Alaska	39.52%
Per-capita property tax revenue of state and local governments, 1981-82	40	$205.86	$361.59	Alabama	$89.06	Alaska	$898.46
Per-capita property tax revenue of local governments, 1981-82	41	$191.73	$340.36	Alabama	$76.36	Wyoming	$760.36
Property tax revenue of state and local governments as percent of total tax revenue of these governments, 1981-82	39	23.27%	30.76%	Alabama	11.66%	New Hampshire	61.81%
State and local property tax collections in 1981-82 as percent of personal income in 1982	39	2.22%	3.19%	Alabama	1.02%	Wyoming	6.73%
Per-capita state tax revenue, 1981-82	31	$644.34	$720.02	New Hampshire	$353.44	Alaska	$6,316.40
Per-capita local tax revenue, 1981-82	43	$235.04	$447.63	Mississippi	$168.95	District of Columbia	$1,945.17
State tax revenue in 1981-82 as percent of personal income, 1982	20	6.96%	6.33%	New Hampshire	3.19%	Alaska	35.67%

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		National Range Highest	
SCHOOL REVENUE							
Public school revenue receipts per pupil in average daily attendance, 1982-83 (revised)	44	$2,426	$3,289	Mississippi	$2,023	Alaska	$7,287
Public school revenue receipts as per pupil in average daily attendance, 1983-84	43	$2,591	$3,480	Mississippi	$2,095	Alaska	$7,808
Public school revenue receipts, 1981-82 as percent of personal income, 1982	24	4.55%	4.42%	Alabama	3.28%	Alaska	7.90%
Local and state revenue receipts for public schools in 1981-82 as percent of personal income, 1982	35	3.84%	4.10%	Alabama	2.79%	Alaska	7.57%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from local governments, 1982-83 (revised)	41	28.48%	45.00%	Hawaii	less than 1	New Hampshire	88.33%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from local governments, 1983-84	42	26.87%	44.73%	Hawaii	less than 1	District of Columbia	88.45%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from state governments, 1982-83 (revised)	11	61.03%	48.06%	New Hampshire	8.06%	Hawaii	89.09%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from state governments, 1983-84	11	61.69%	48.69%	New Hampshire	8.13%	Hawaii	90.70%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from the federal government, 1982-83 (revised)	10	10.49%	6.94%	Wyoming	3.17%	Mississippi	19.43%
Estimated percent of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools from the federal government, 1983-84	4	11.44%	6.58%	Alaska	1.27%	Mississippi	19.43%
Local public-schools revenue as percent of state and local school revenue, 1983-84	42	30.34%	47.88%	Hawaii	less than 1	New Hampshire	91.56%

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		National Range Highest	
GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES AND DEBT							
Per-capita total general expenditures of the state for all functions, 1982	37	$1,050.71	$1,192.91	Missouri	$806.67	Alaska	$7,547.77
Per-capita total general expenditures of state and local governments, 1981-82	45	$1,480.30	$1,913.63	Arkansas	$1,347.71	Alaska	$8,673.17
Per-capita expenditures of state and local governments for public welfare, 1981-82	44	$141.35	$248.32	Arizona	$89.41	District of Columbia	$553.08
Per-capita expenditures of state and local governments for health and hospitals, 1981-82	29	$156.61	$177.70	Maine	$72.12	Georgia	$326.17
Per-capita expenditures of state and local governments for police protection, 1981-82	37	$51.70	$72.66	West Virginia	$33.96	Alaska	$275.00
Per-capita expenditures of state and local governments for fire protection, 1981-82	40	$17.98	$30.57	West Virginia	$11.61	Alaska	$93.36
Per-capita expenditures of state and local governments for highways, 1981-82	48	$106.15	$152.48	South Carolina	$70.69	Alaska	$756.87
Per-capita debt of state and local governments outstanding at end of fiscal year, 1981-82	49	$921.33	$1,678.47	Indiana	$708.23	Alaska	$16,830.13
SCHOOL EXPENDITURES							
State expenditures for state institutions of higher education per capita of population, 1982	30	$166.94	$151.81	Pennsylvania	$71.80	Alaska	$554.79
State current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools, 1980-81[1]	35	$2,033	$2,473	Mississippi	$1,685	Alaska	$5,369
Per-capita state expenditures for all education, 1982	15	$515.19	$455.87	New Hampshire	$235.26	Alaska	$2,021.94
State and local government expenditures for all education as percent of direct expenditures for all functions, 1981-82	4	43.28%	35.65%	District of Columbia	18.13%	Utah	47.49%

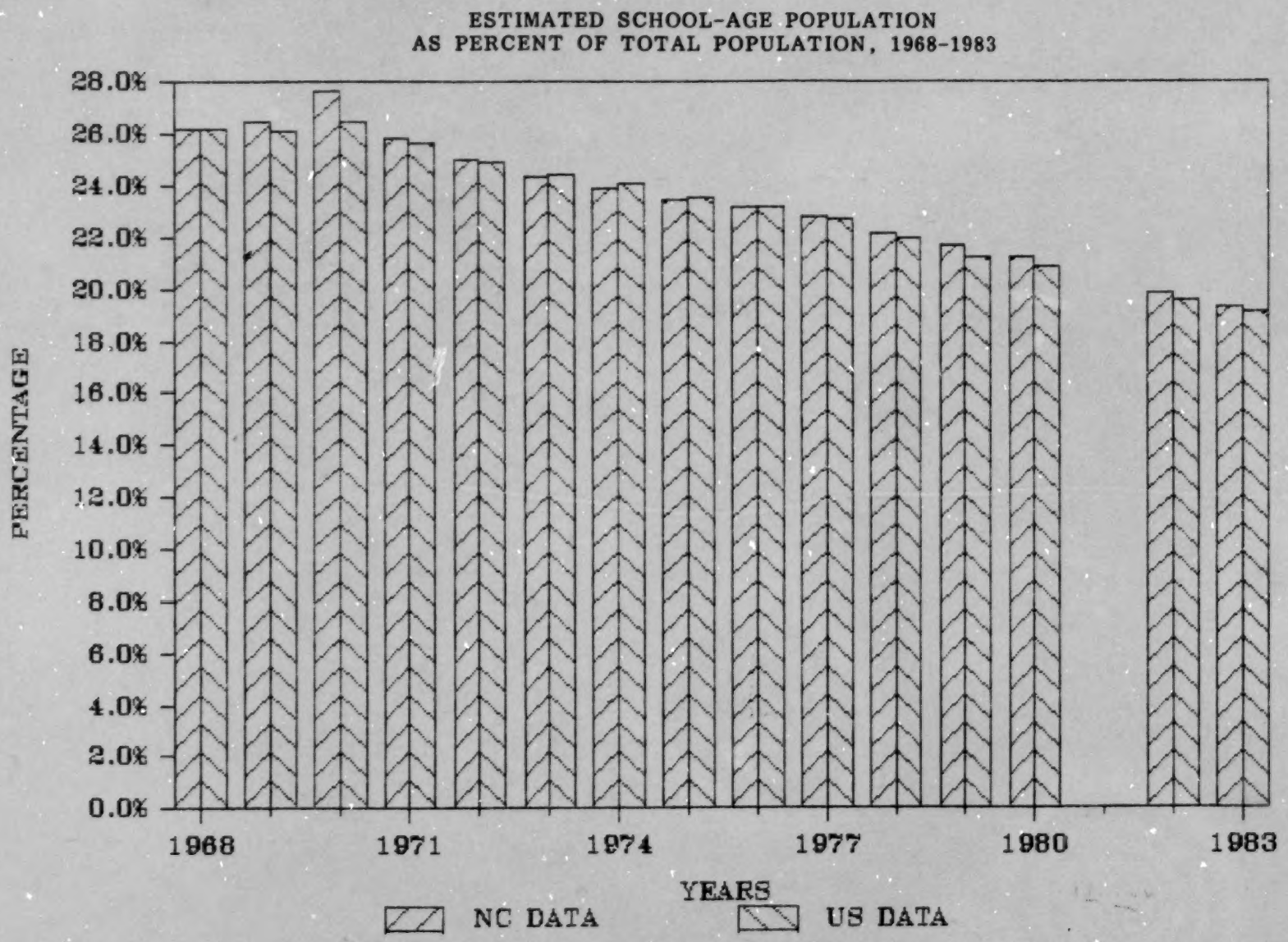
[1] U.S. National Center for Educaiton Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1983-84

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		Highest	
State and local government expenditures for all education in 1981-82 as percent personal income in 1982	18	6.92%	6.01%	District of Columbia	4.27%	Alaska	12.36%
Per-capita total expenditures of state and local governments for all education, 1981-82	32	$640.74	$682.30	Tennessee	$475.05	Alaska	$2,189.32
Per-capita state and local government expenditures for institutions of higher education, 1981-82	19	$213.32	$183.28	Pennsylvania	$86.67	Alaska	$554.79
Per-capita state and local expenditures for local schools (including capital outlay), 1981-82	42	$403.83	$468.34	Tennessee	$307.17	Alaska	$1,577.94
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance, 1982-83 (revised)	43	$2,265	$2,960	Mississippi	$1,895	Alaska	$6,383
Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance as percent of national average, 1982-83 (revised)	43	76.50%	100.00%	Mississippi	64.03%	Alaska	215.64%
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools per pupil in average daily attendance, 1983-84	43	$2,447	$3,173	Mississippi	$1,962	Alaska	$7,026
Estimated current expenditures per public school pupil in average daily attendance as percent of national average, 1983-84	43	77.11%	100.00%	Mississippi	61.85%	Alaska	221.43%
Estimated current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools in 1981-82 as percent of personal income in 1982	12	4.56%	3.97%	Alabama	3.00%	Alaska	6.86%
Percent increase in estimated current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance, 1973-74 to 1983-84	39	161.64%	177.59%	Idaho	144.98%	Alaska	336.21%
Estimated current expenditures per pupil in average daily membership, 1982-83 (revised)	39	$2,138	$2,799	Mississippi	$1,813	Alaska	$6,008
Estimated current expenditures per pupil in average daily membership, 1983-84	39	$2,312	$2,999	Mississippi	$1,877	Alaska	$6,613

	North Carolina Rank	North Carolina Data	United States Data	National Range Lowest		National Range Highest	
Percent increase in estimated current expenditures per pupil in average daily membership, 1973-74 to 1983-84	41	158.51%	181.52%	Mississippi	152.65%	Alaska	339.81%
MISCELLANEOUS							
Percent of state land owned by the federal government, Sept. 30, 1982[1]	21	6.9%	32.1%	Connecticut	.3%	Alaska	89.5%
Number of federal civilian government employees (within the United States) per 1,000 population, October, 1981	47	7.09	11.92	Wisconsin	5.55	District of Columbia	530.81
Number of government employees (within the United States) per 1,000 population, 1982	35	66.29	68.25	Connecticut	57.09	District of Columbia	413.63
Government employees as percent of employees in nonagricultural establishments, 1982	36	17.07%	17.64%	Connecticut	12.62%	District of Columbia	43.79%
Number active physicians per 100,000 resident population, 1981	30	153	185	Idaho	107	District of Columbia	533
Number of active dentists per 100,000 resident population, 1981	46	40	55	Mississippi	33	District of Columbia	92
Number of known major crimes per 100,000 population, 1982	33	4,543.20	5,553.10	West Virginia	2,511.20	District of Columbia	10,600.00
Percent change in rate of known major crimes, 1981-82	11	.51%	-4.26%	Montana	-13.66%	Oklahoma	7.96%

[1] Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1984

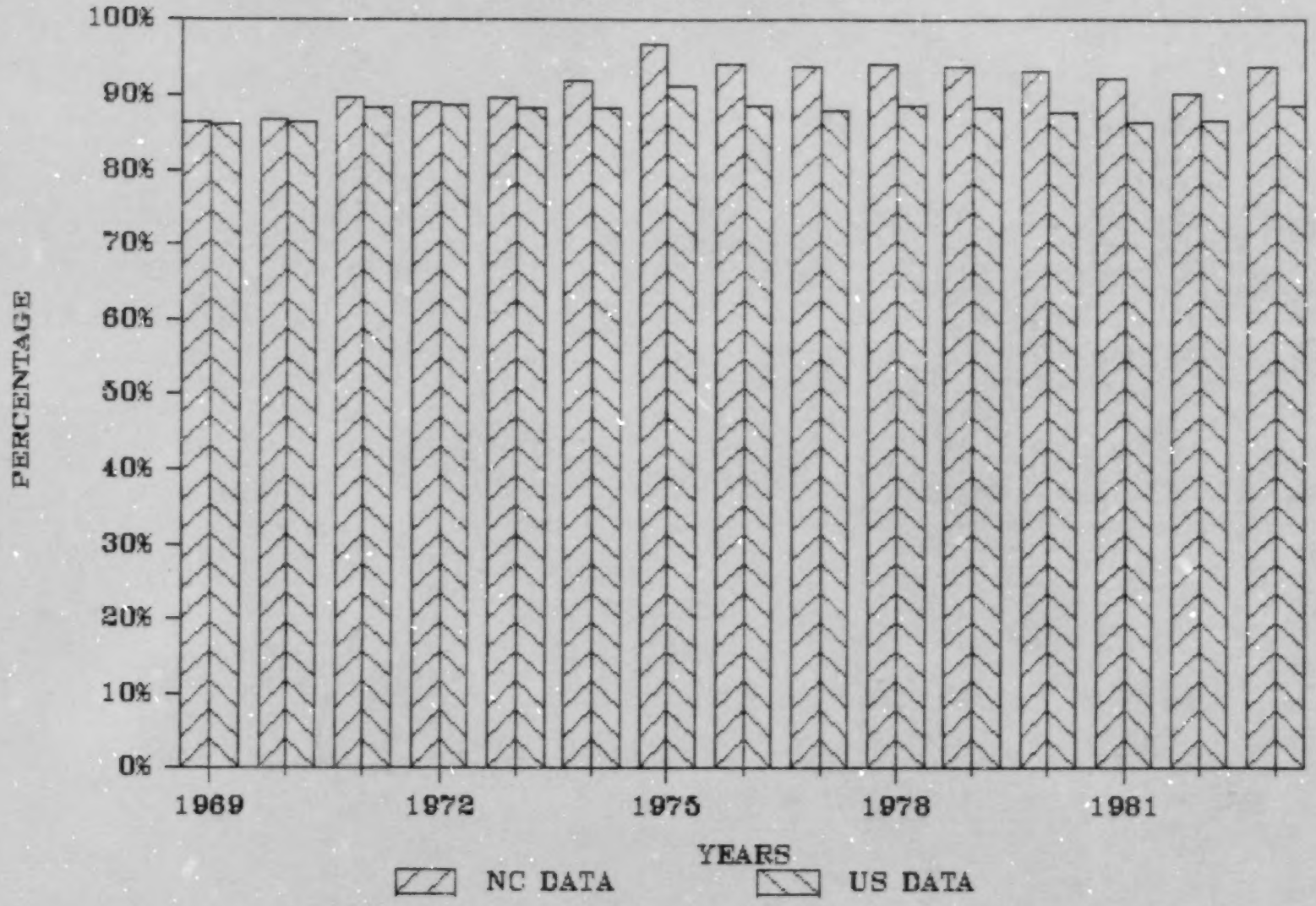
EDUCATIONAL TRENDS IN NORTH CAROLINA


ESTIMATED SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1968-1983
PERCENTAGE
28.0%
26.0%
24.0%
22.0%
20.0%
18.0%
16.0%
14.0%
12.0%
10.0%
8.0%
6.0%
4.0%
2.0%
0.0%
1968
1971
1974
1977
1980
1983
YEARS
NC DATA
US DATA

35

36

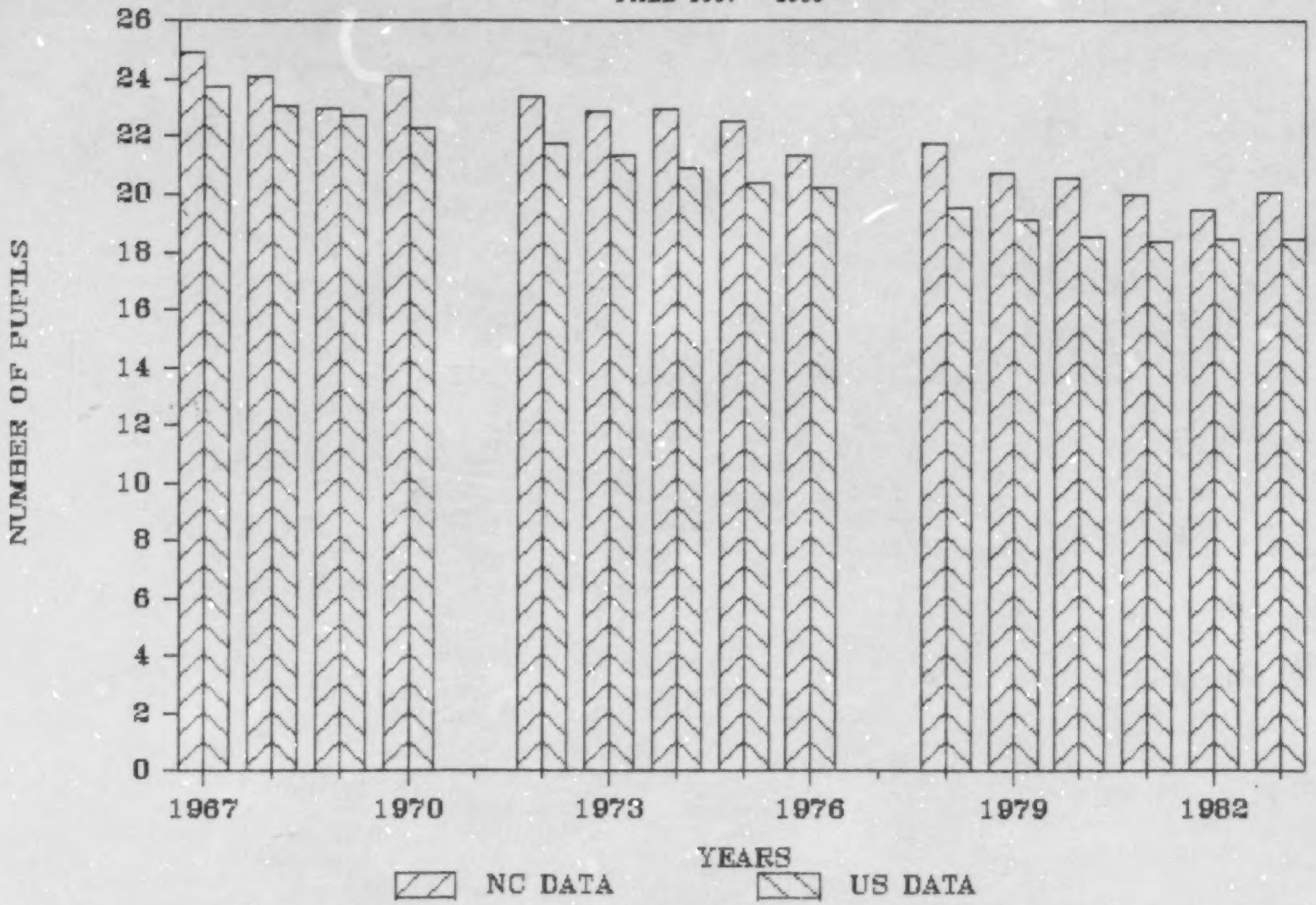
FALL ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AS PERCENT OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION
JULY 1, 1969 - JULY 1, 1983

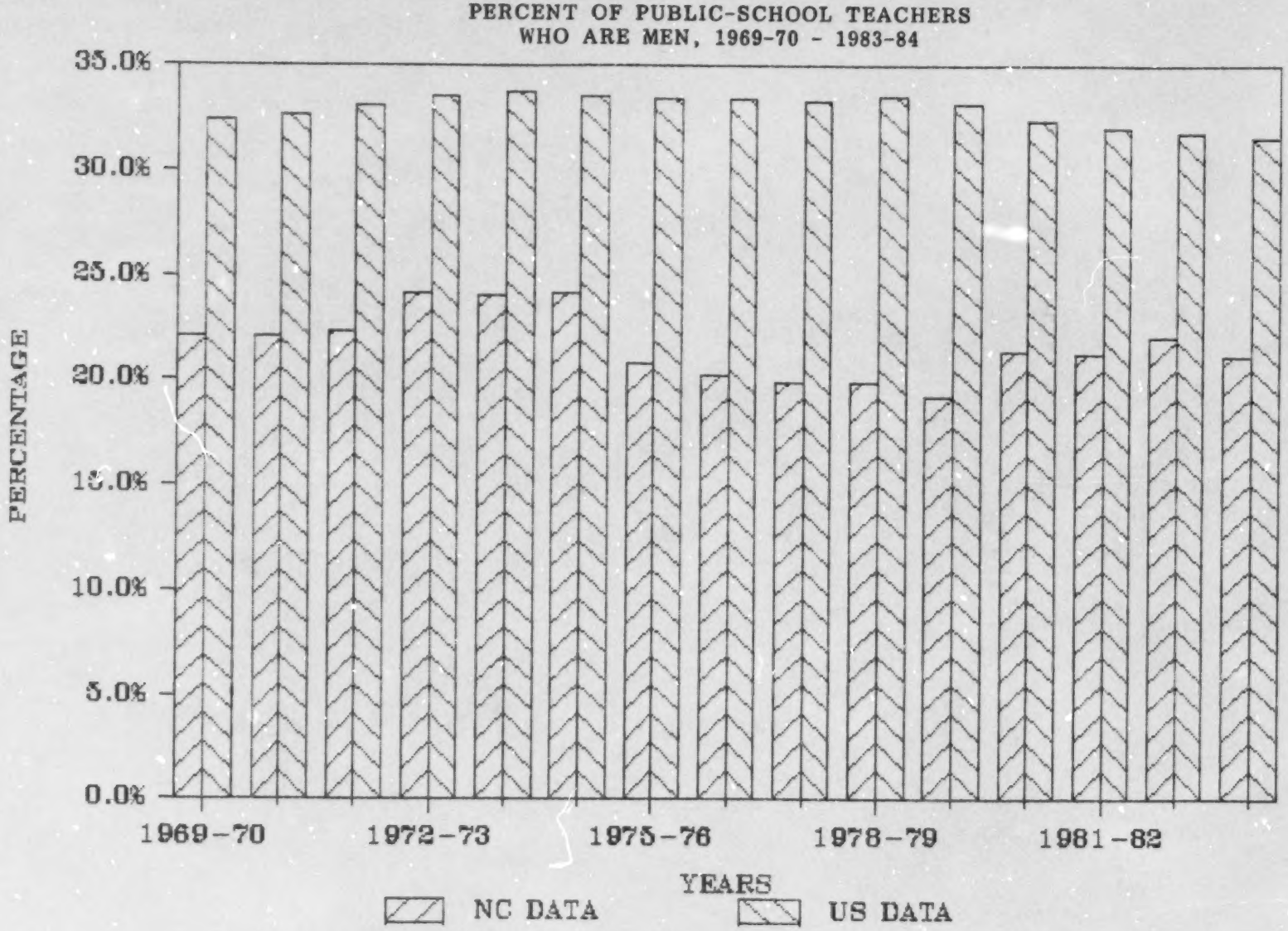


37

38

PUPILS ENROLLED PER TEACHER IN
PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FALL 1967 - 1983

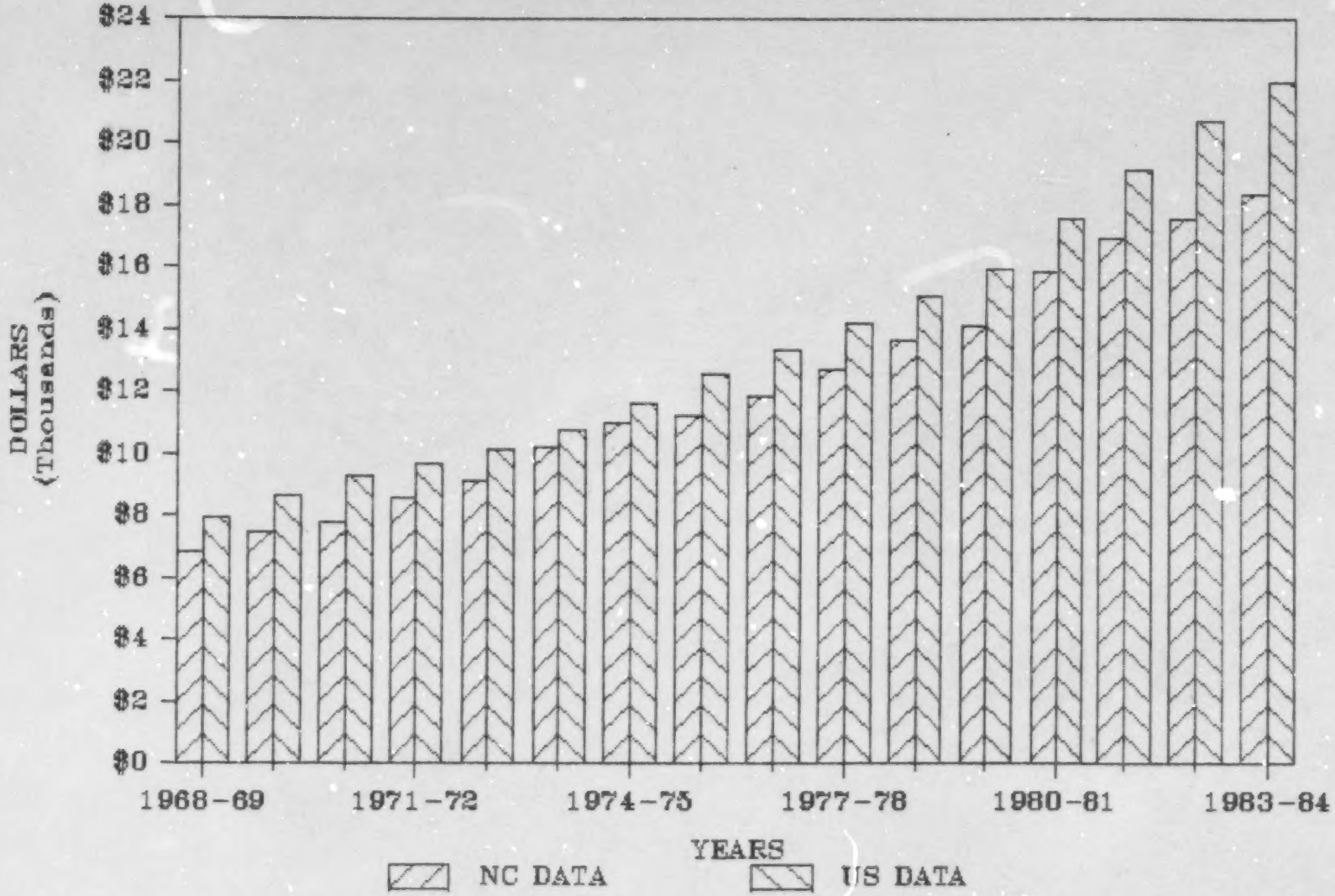



PERCENT OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHERS
WHO ARE MEN, 1969-70 - 1983-84
35.0%
30.0%
25.0%
20.0%
15.0%
10.0%
5.0%
0.0%
PERCENTAGE
1969-70
1972-73
1975-76
1978-79
1981-82
YEARS
NC DATA
US DATA

41

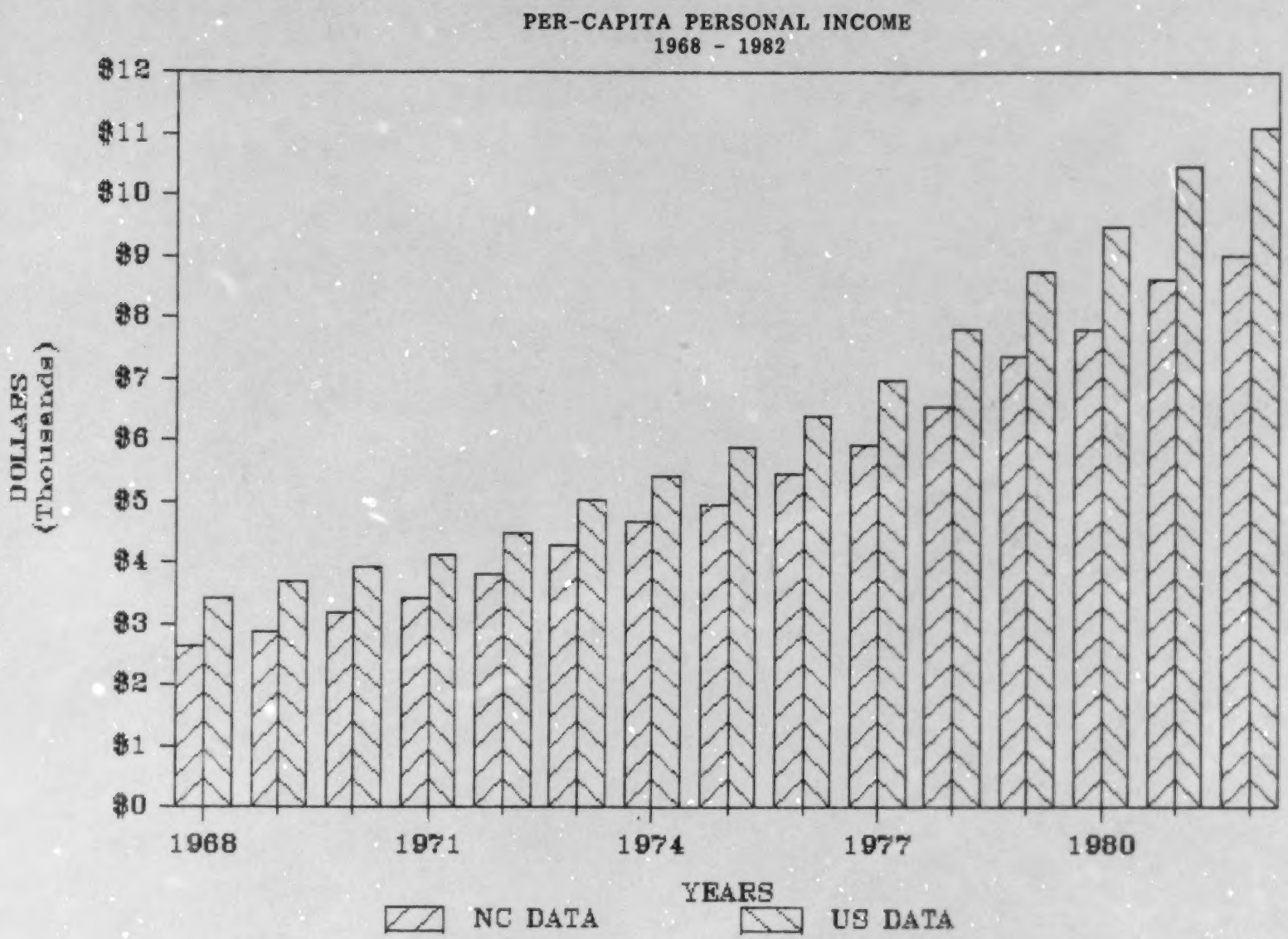
42

ESTIMATED AVERAGE SALARIES OF
TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1968-69 - 1983-84



43

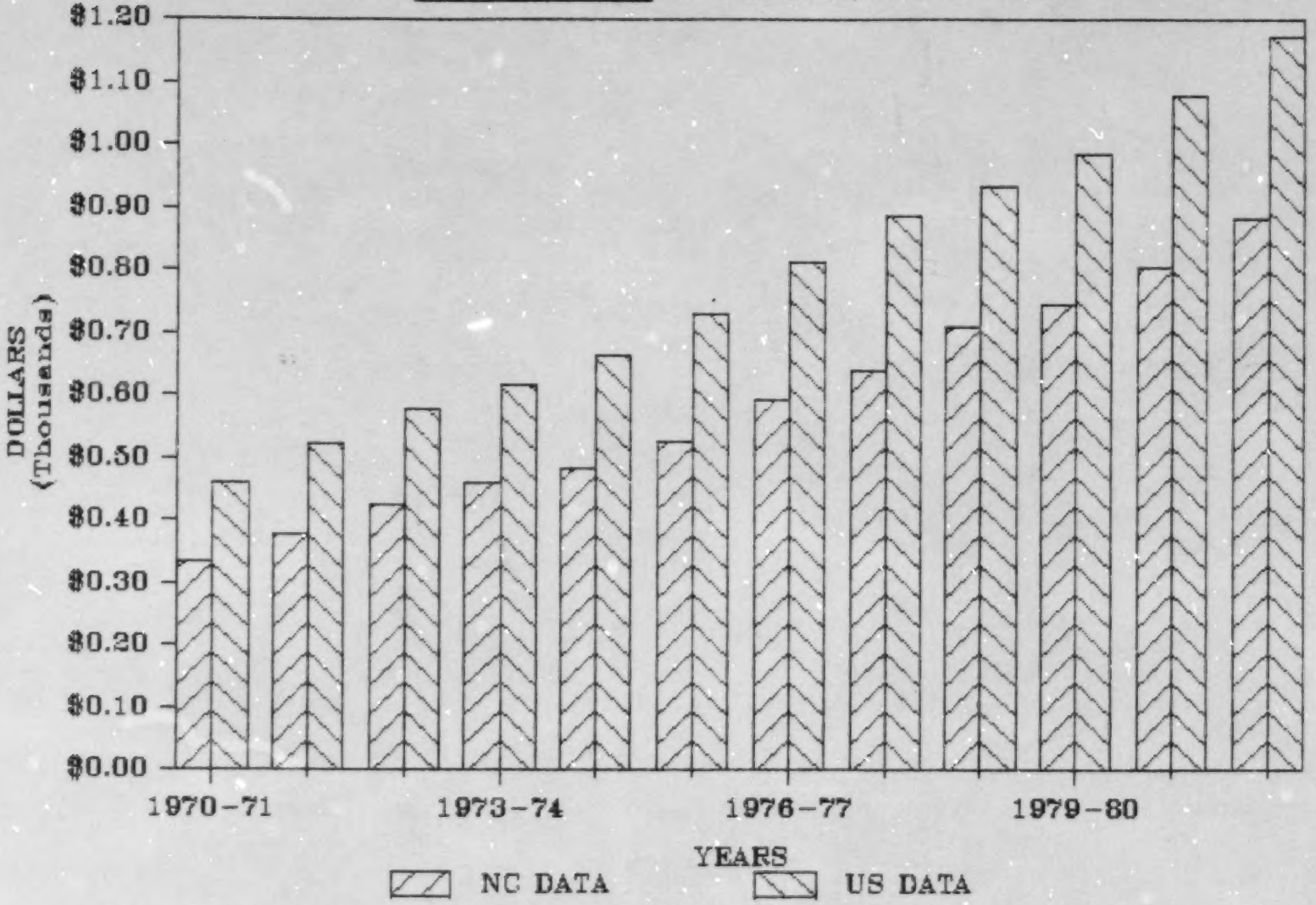
44


PER-CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
1968 - 1982
$12
$11
$10
$9
$8
$7
$6
$5
$4
$3
$2
$1
$0
DOLLARS
(Thousands)
1968
1971
1974
1977
1980
YEARS
NC DATA
US DATA

45

46

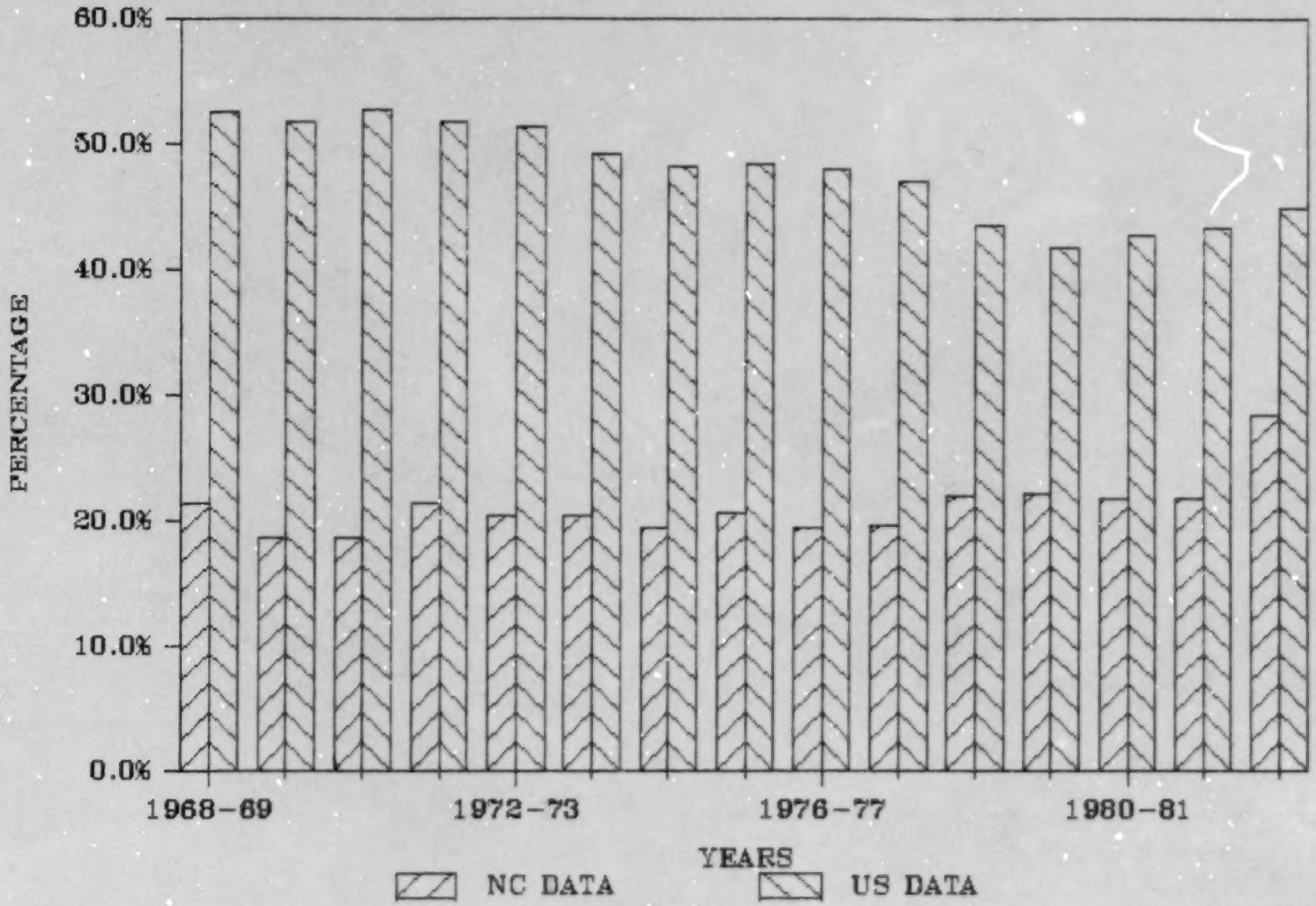
PER-CAPITA TOTAL TAX CGLLECTIONS
OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1970-71 - 1981-82



47

48

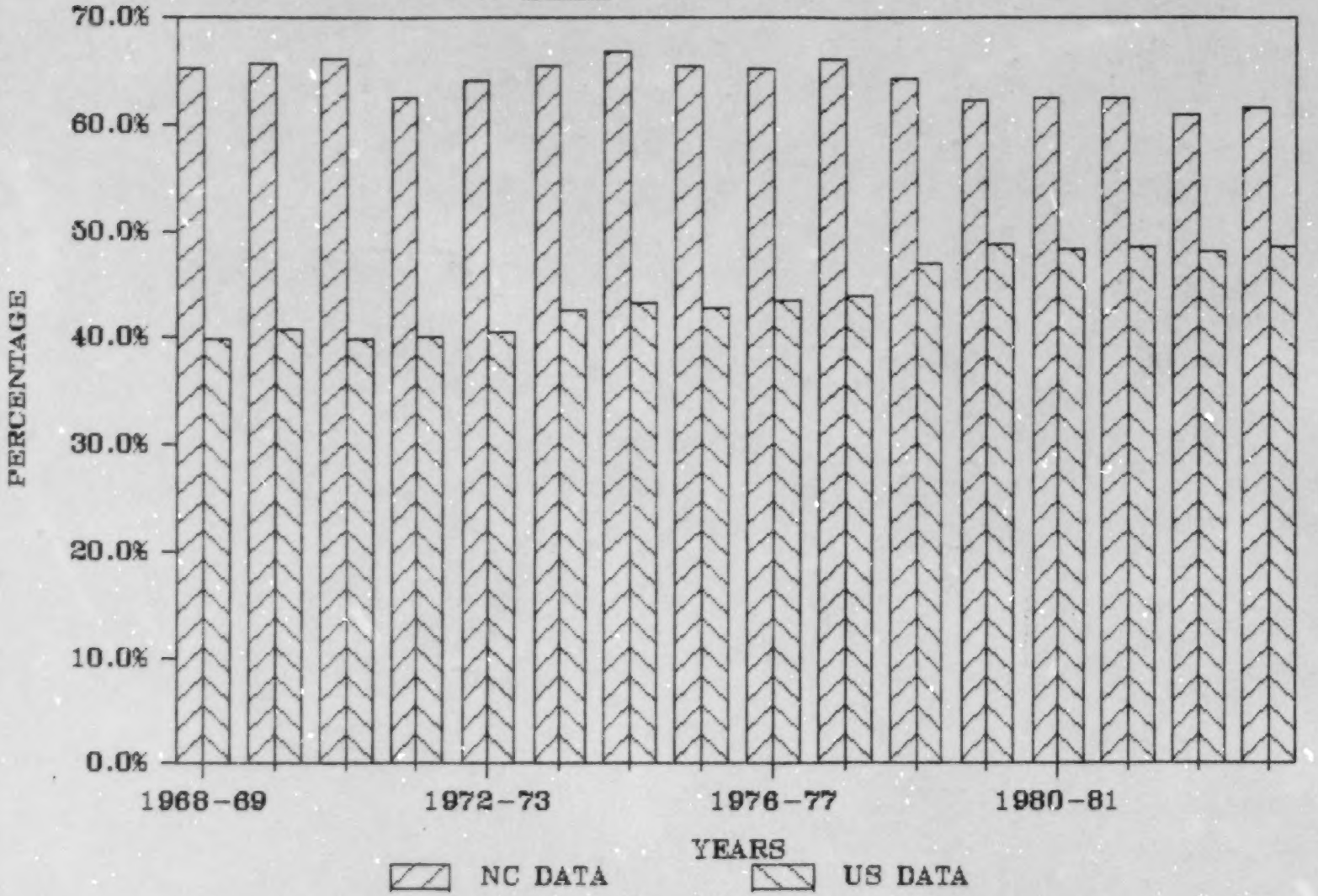
ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, 1968-69 - 1982-83



49

50

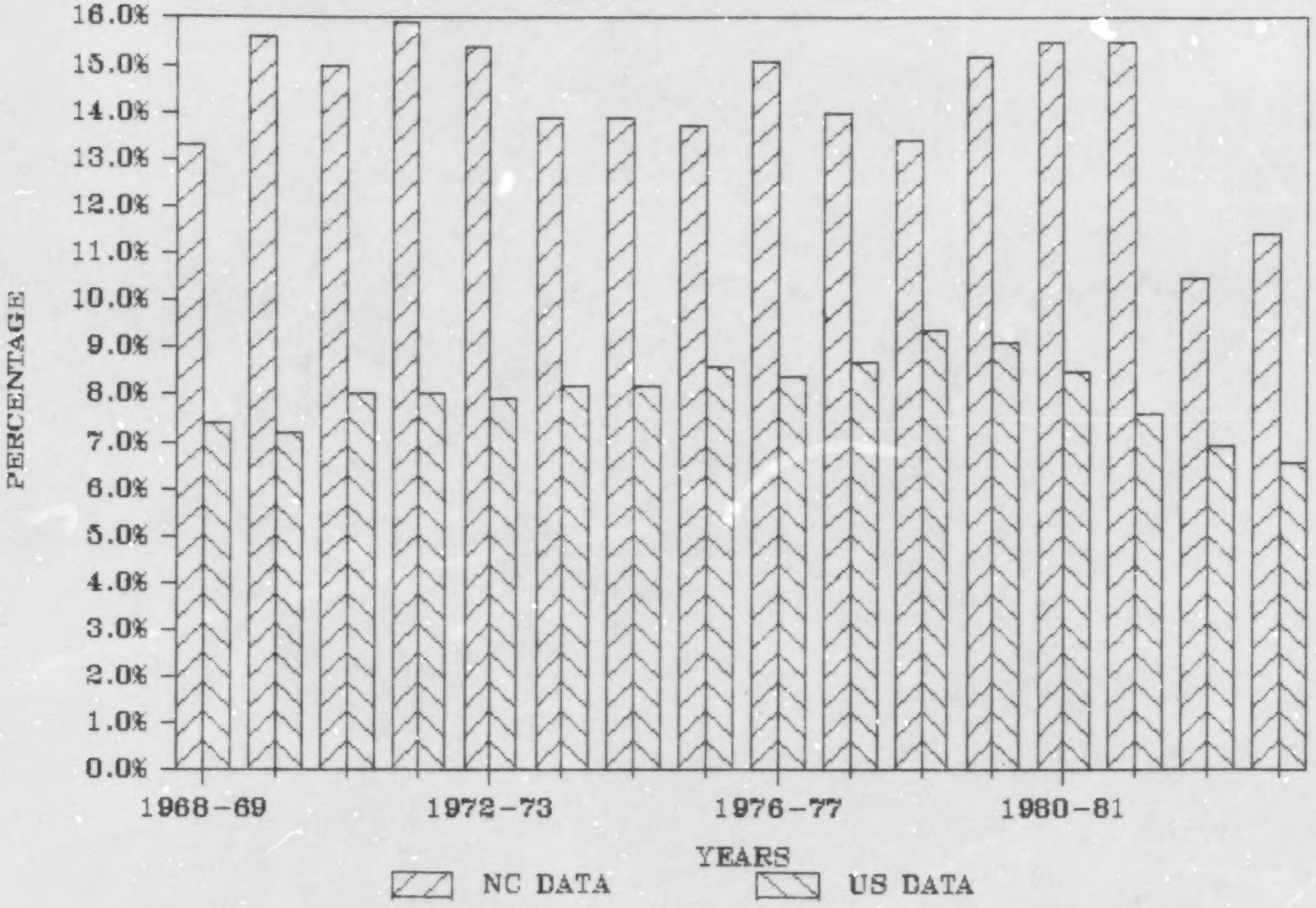
ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FROM STATE GOVERNMENTS, 1968-69 - 1983-84



51

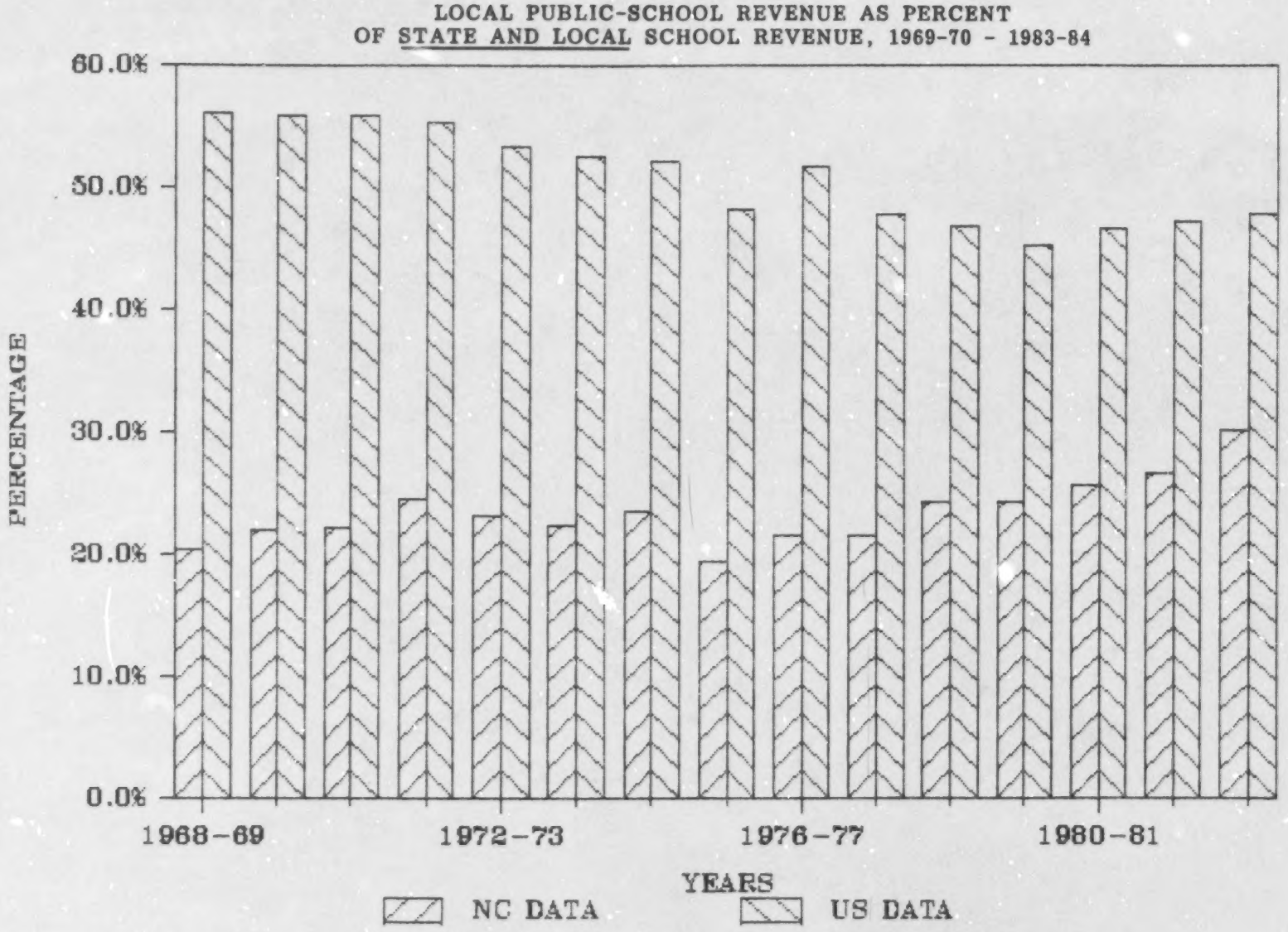
52

ESTIMATED PERCENT OF REVENUE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1968-69 - 1982-83



53

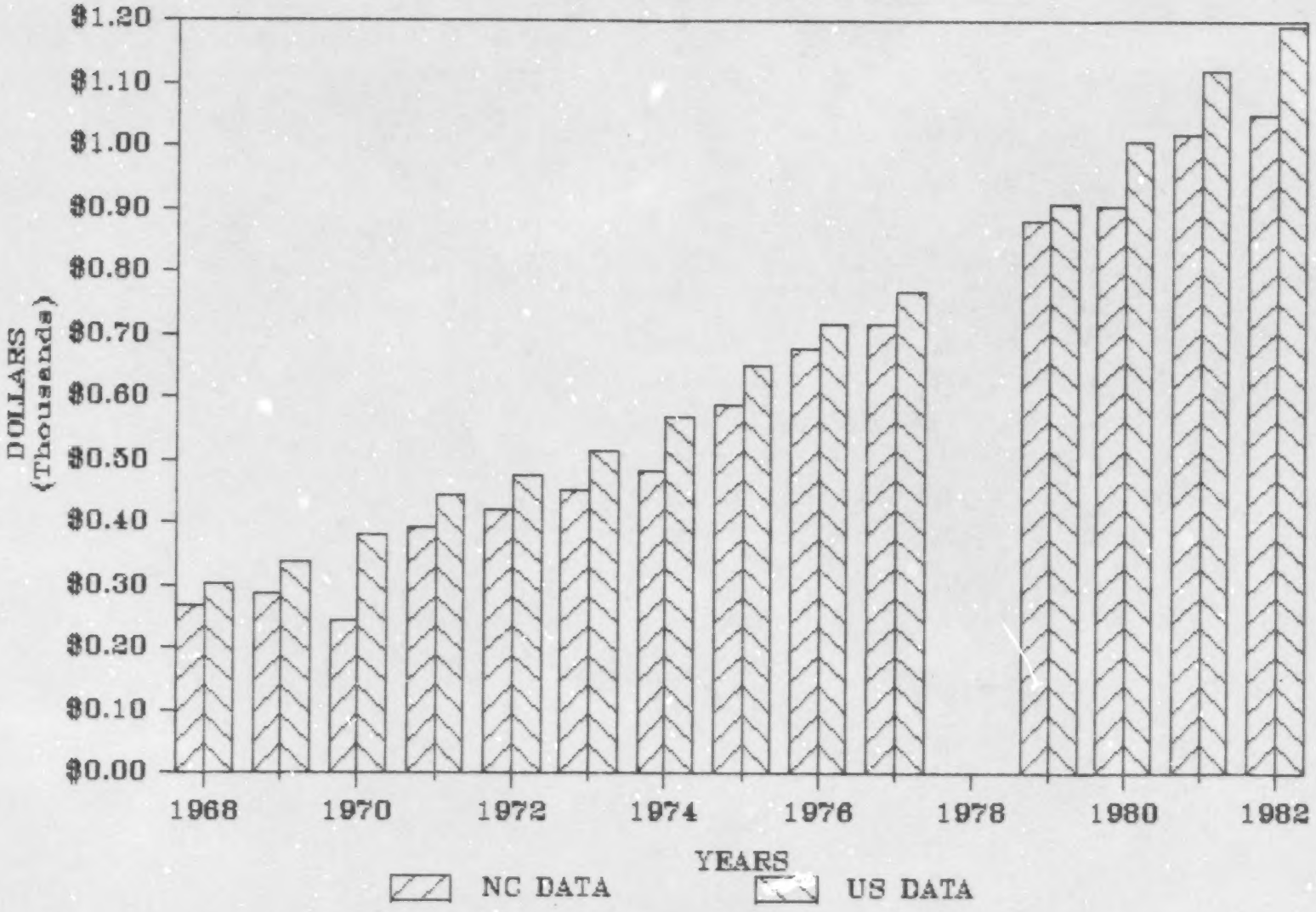
54


LOCAL PUBLIC-SCHOOL REVENUE AS PERCENT
OF STATE AND LOCAL SCHOOL REVENUE, 1969-70 - 1983-84
60.0%
50.0%
40.0%
30.0%
20.0%
10.0%
0.0%
PERCENTAGE
1968-69
1972-73
1976-77
1980-81
YEARS
NC DATA
US DATA

55

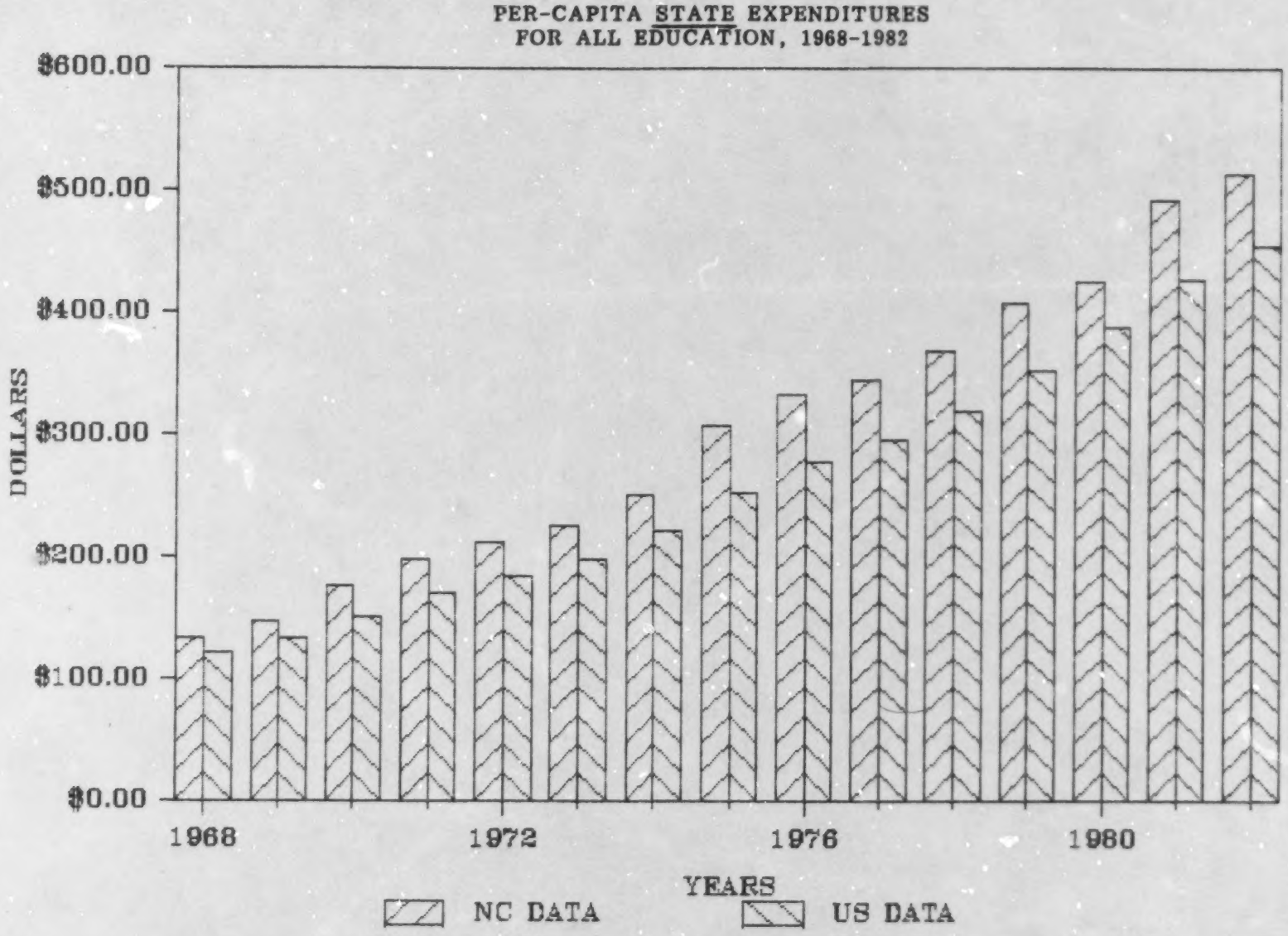
56

PER-CAPITA TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURE OF THE STATE
FOR ALL FUNCTIONS, 1968-1982



57

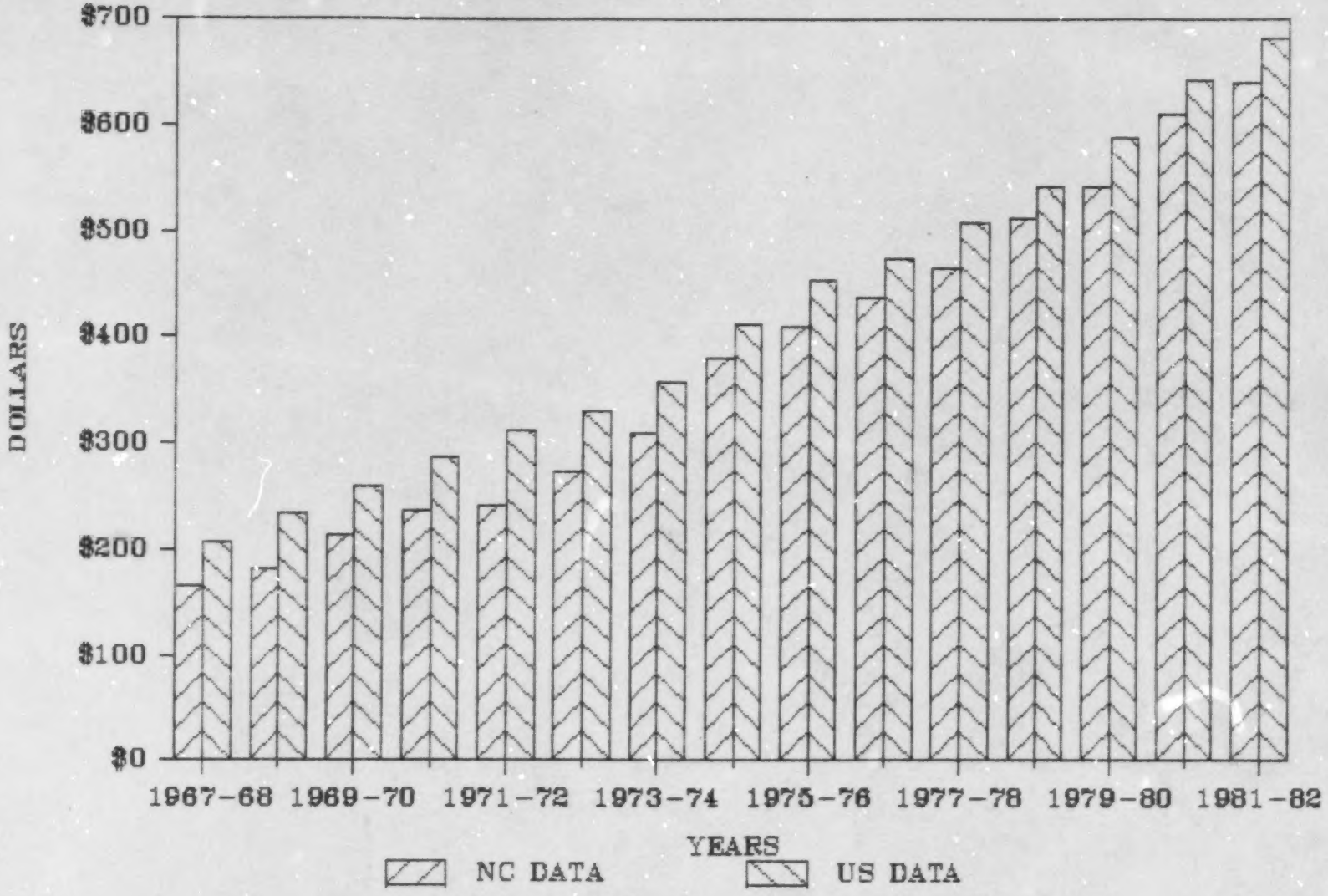
58


PER-CAPITA STATE EXPENDITURES
FOR ALL EDUCATION, 1968-1982
$600.00
$500.00
$400.00
$300.00
$200.00
$100.00
$0.00
DOLLARS
1968
1972
1976
1980
YEARS
NC DATA
US DATA

59

60

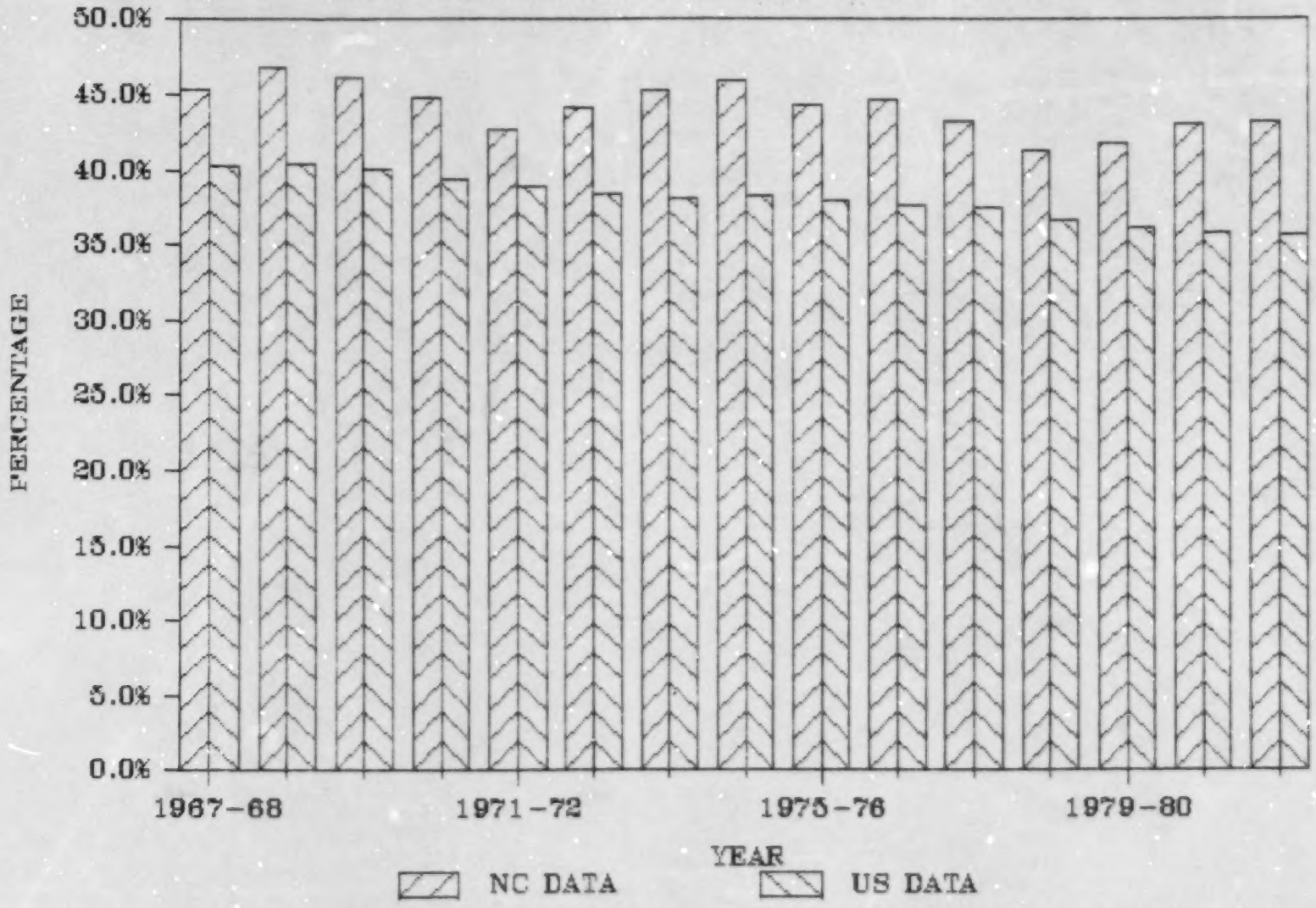
PER-CAPITA TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR ALL EDUCATION
1967-68 - 1981-82



61

62

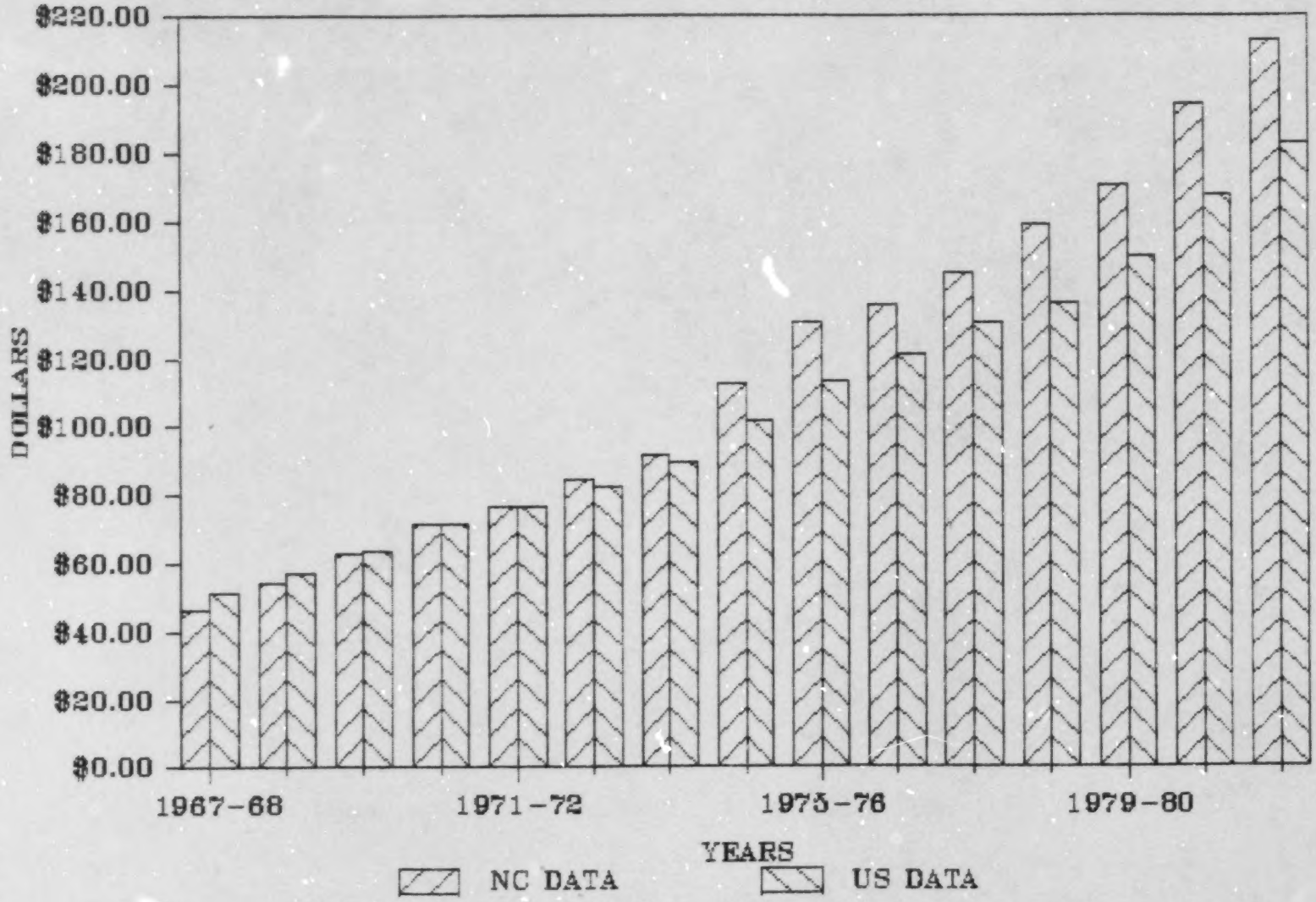
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR ALL EDUCATION AS PERCENT OF DIRECT EXPENDITURE FOR ALL FUNCTIONS, 1967-68 - 1981-82



63

64

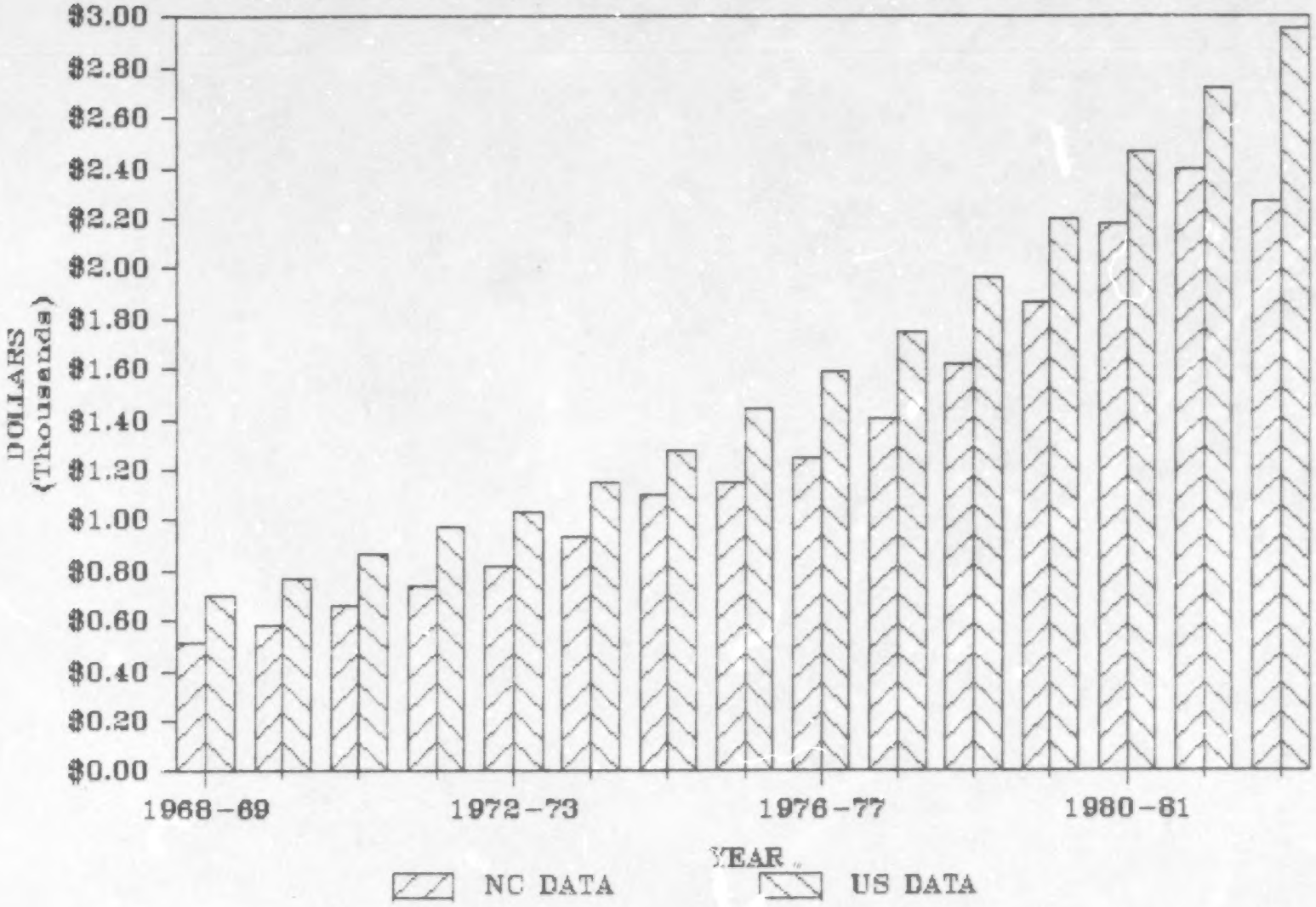
PER-CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1967-68 - 1981-82



65

66

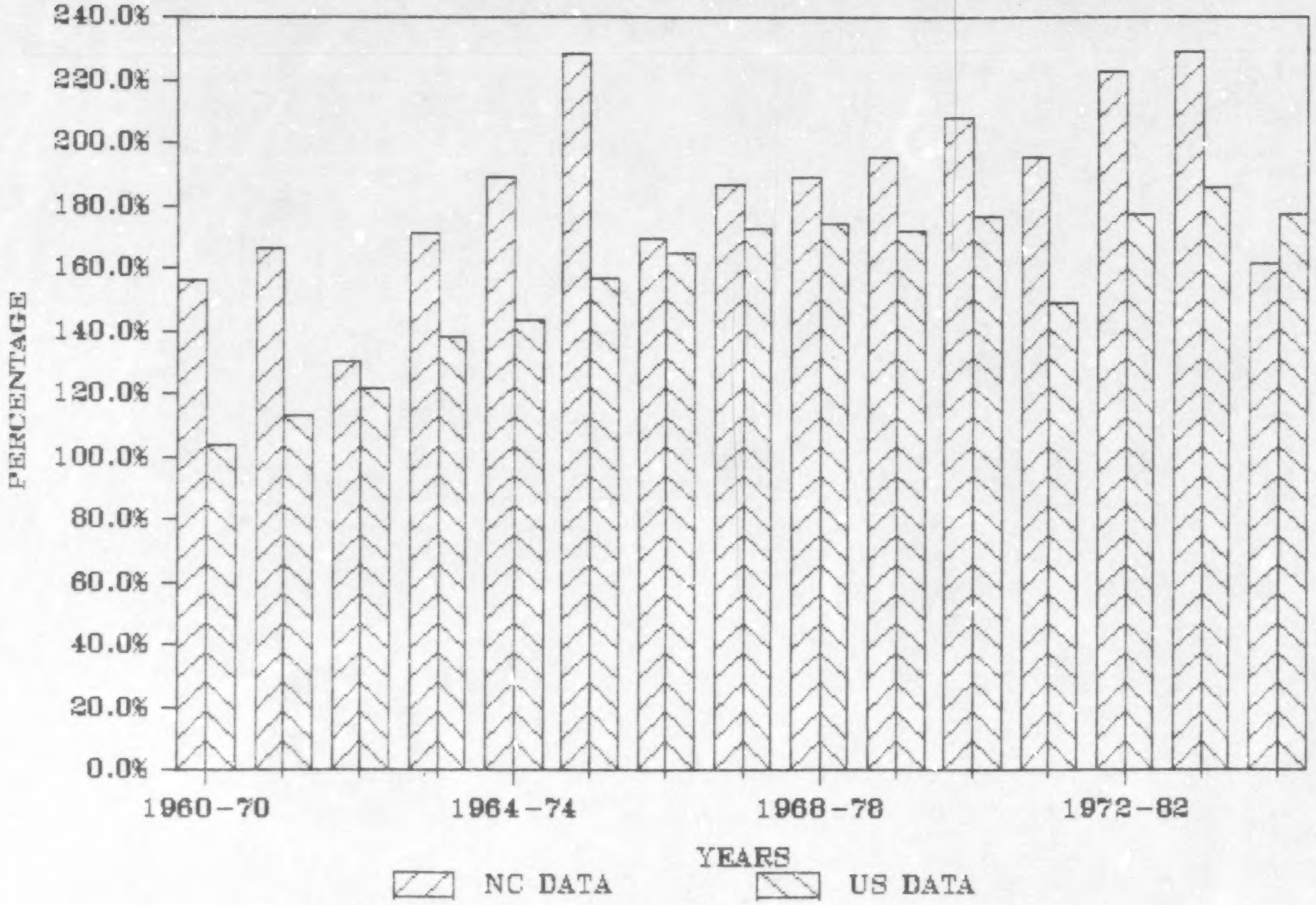
ESTIMATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1967-68 - 1981-82



67

68

PERCENT INCREASE IN ESTIMATED CURRENT EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE OVER TEN-YEAR PERIOD



69

70

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE: Average of pupils attending when schools are actually in session.

AVERAGE DAILY MEMBERSHIP: An average of the pupils belonging, those present plus those absent, when schools are actually in session.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF SCHOOL TERM: The aggregate days of attendance divided by the aggregate average number of days schools were in session and pupils were in attendance during the year; some states reported the state mandated minimum number of days rather than the computed average number of days the schools were open.

AVERAGE SALARY: The average includes state base salary and local supplements but does not include compensation (social security, hospitalization, etc.).

BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT: The local school district, the unit for the operation of elementary and secondary schools or for contracting for school services.

CAPITAL OUTLAY: An expenditure that results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets, which are presumed to have benefits for more than one year. It is an expenditure for land or existing buildings; improvements of grounds; construction of buildings; additions to building remodeling of buildings; or initial, additional, and replacement of equipment.

CRIMES, MAJOR: Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny ($50 or more), and auto theft.

CURRENT EXPENDITURES: All amounts spent at all levels of administration state, intermediate, and basic local for public elementary and secondary day schools for administration, instructional services, plant operation and maintenance, fixed charges, and other school services (attendance, health services, transportation, food services, etc.). Includes the cost of operating the state department of education and the intermediate (county) departments of education; employers' (state, intermediate, and local) contributions to retirement systems and/or social security on behalf of public school employees; and federal, state, and local funds expended to cover deficit (gross expenditure less sales) of school lunch and milk programs.

DEBT: The major portion of all state and local government debt is long-term indebtedness. A substantial portion of such long-term debt is guaranteed debt, i.e., obligations payable solely form pledged earnings of specific activities or facilities, from special assessments, or from specific non-property taxes.

EDUCATION: Provision or support of schools and other education facilities and services.

EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME: Same as disposable personal income; is obtained by deducting from personal income direct personal taxes and certain other non-tax payments to government. The personal taxes deducted include federal, state, and local income taxes, estate and gift taxes and miscellaneous licenses and permits. Property taxes are not deducted.

ENROLLMENT: A cumulative count of the number of different pupils registered during the entire school year; new entrants are added, but those leaving are not subtracted.

ENROLLMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION: Includes students, whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year undergraduate programs that are not creditable toward a batchelor's or higher degree but that are designed to prepare for immediate employment or to provide general education.

EXPENDITURES: All amounts of money paid out by a government - net of recoveries and other correcting transactions - other than for retirement of debt, investment in securities, extension of credit, or as agency transactions. Expenditure includes only external transactions, of a government and excludes non-cash transactions, such as the provision of perquisites or other payments in kind. Aggregates for groups of governments exclude intergovernmental transactions among the governments involved.

FALL ENROLLMENT: The count of the pupils registered in the fall of the school year, usually October; junior colleges are omitted.

FIRE PROTECTION: Comprises fire-fighting and fire-protection activities of local governments. Federal and state expenditure for forest fire fighting and prevention are classified under "natural resources."

FUNCTIONS: Public purposes served by governmental activities (education, highways, public welfare, etc.). Expenditure for each function includes amounts for all types of expenditure serving the purpose concerned.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE: All expenditure of a government other than utility expenditure, liquor store expenditure, and insurance trust expenditure.

GENERAL REVENUE: All revenue of government except the kinds of revenue classified as utility revenue, liquor store revenue, and insurance trust revenue. All tax collections, even if designated for insurance trust or local utility purposes, are classified under general revenue.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES: All persons who work for any governmental unit (federal, state, local, or international) regardless the activity of the particular agency.

HEALTH: Health services, other than hospital care, including health research, clinics, nursing, immunization, and other categorical, environmental, and general public health activities. School health services provided by health agencies (rather than school agencies) are included.

HIGHWAYS: Streets, highways, and structures necessary for their use; street lighting; snow and ice removal; toll highway and bridge facilities, and ferries.

HIGHER EDUCATION: Includes facilities and activities of all education institutions beyond the high school level operated by state or local governments, except that agricultural experiment stations and agricultural extension services are classed under natural resources, and university-operated hospitals serving the public are classed under hospitals. These education categories include related services such as pupil transportation, school milk and lunch programs, cafeterias, health and recreational programs, and the like. Revenue and expenditure for school lunch services , dormitories, athletic events, and other auxiliary services are included on a gross basis.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE: A person who receives formal recognition from the school authorities for completing the prescribed high school course of study; excludes equivalency certificates.

HOSPITALS: Establishment and operation of hospital facilities, provision of hospital care, and support of other public or private hospitals.

HOUSEHOLD: A unit that includes all persons occupying a house, apartment, or room regarded as a swelling unit, excluding group quarters such as dormitories.

INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF: Number of positions, not the number of different individuals occupying the positions during the school year. In local schools includes all public elementary and secondary (junior and senior high) day school positions (or full-time equivalents) that are in the nature of teaching or in the improvement of the teaching-learning situation. Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, guidance personnel, librarians, psychological personnel, and other instructional staff. Excludes attendance personnel, health services personnel, clerical personnel, and junior college staff. In institutions of higher education includes those engaged in teaching and related academic research in junior colleges, colleges, and universities, including those in hospitals, agricultural experiment stations and farms.

INTEREST ON DEBT: Annual expenditures to pay interest only on long-term debt. (see Debt)

LAND: Dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water, as marshland, swamps, etc.; streams and canals under one-eighth statute mile wide; and lake reservoirs, ponds under 40 acres of area.

LIVE BIRTHS: Number of births in the United States.

NET LONG-TERM DEBT: Total long-term debt outstanding minus offsets to long-term debt, which comprise financial assets of sinking funds and other reserve funds, however designated, that are specifically held for retirement of long-term debt. Full faith and credit includes all long-term credit obligations of the government and its agencies backed by full faith and credit (implying the power of taxation).

NONINSTRUCTIONAL STAFF: In local schools includes administrative and clerical personnel; plant operations and maintenance employees; bus drivers; lunchroom, health, and recreational personnel engaged by school systems. In institutions of higher education includes cafeteria workers, clerical and custodial workers in colleges and universities, hospitals, agricultural experiment stations and farms.

PERSONAL INCOME: State personal income is the current income received by residents of the states from all sources, including transfers from government and business, but excluding transfers among persons. It is a before-tax measure. The total includes nonmonetary income or income received in kind. The figures included income of individuals and also income of nonprofit institutions; private trust funds; and private pension, health and welfare funds.

POLICE PROTECTION: Preservation of law and order and traffic safety. Includes highway police patrols, crime prevention activities, police communications, detention and custody of persons awaiting trial, traffic safety, vehicular inspection, and the like.

PROPERTY TAXES: Taxes conditioned on ownership of property and measured by its value. Includes both general property taxes (i.e., relating to property as a whole, real and personal, tangible or intangible, whether taxed at a single rate or at a classified rates) and special property taxes (i.e., on selected types of property, such as motor vehicles or certain or all intangibles, subject to rates that are not directly related to rates applying for general property taxation.)

PUBLIC WELFARE: Support of and assistance to needy persons contingent upon their need. Excludes pensions to former employees and other benefits not contingent on need. Expenditures under this heading include cash assistance payments directly to needy persons under categorical and other welfare programs; vendor payments made directly to private purveyors for medical care, burials, and other services provided under welfare programs; welfare institutions; and any intergovernmental or other direct expenditure for welfare purposes. Any services provided directly by the government through its hospital and health agencies are classed under those headings.

RESIDENT POPULATION: In addition to those who are residents of the area, the figure also includes armed forces personnel who are stationed in the area.

REVENUE: Revenue receipts for public school purposes from LOCAL, intermediate, and other sources include all funds for direct expenditures by local and intermediate districts for school services, for the operation of intermediate departments of education, for employer contributions to retirement systems and/or social security on behalf of public school employees, for the purchase of materials for distribution of local school districts, etc. Includes net receipts from revolving funds or clearing accounts only when such funds are available for general expenditure by the local board of education. Includes gifts and tuition and fees received from patrons.

Revenue receipts from STATE sources includes all funds for the operation of the state department of education, for state (employer) contributions to retirement systems and/or social security on behalf of school employees, for grants in aid to intermediate and local school districts for school purposes (including funds available from state bond issues for such grants and the costs of textbooks, buses, supplies, etc., purchased by the state for distribution to local school districts), for the payment of interest on state bonds issued to provide grants to local school districts, and all other state revenue for public school purposes. Money collected by the state as an agent of a lesser unit and turned over in like amounts to that unit is not included.

Revenue receipts from FEDERAL sources include money distributed from the federal treasury either directly to local school districts or through the state and county, including grants for vocational education, for aid to federally affected areas, for National Defense Education Act programs, for school lunch and milk programs, for educating Indians in local public schools, and money derived from federal forest reserves and federal oil royalties. (No special effort is made to include amount of grants in kind, for example, operation of the school lunch program).

REVENUE FROM OWN SOURCES: All revenue of a government (taxes and other) except intergovernmental.

SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION: Population age 5 through 17 inclusive (excluding armed forces abroad).

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM ENROLLMENT: Percent is calculated using average number of children participating in December. The number of children may have been higher in some states during other months, but December was the peak month in terms of the national participation of children.

TAXES: Compulsory contributions exacted by a government for public purposes, except employee and employer assessments for retirement and social insurance purposes, which are classed as insurance trust revenue. All tax revenue is classified under general revenue and comprises amounts received (including interest and penalties but excluding refunds) from taxes imposed by the recipient government. Amounts received by a government from a tax it imposes are counted as tax revenue of that government, even though initially collected by another government; however, any amounts retained are treated as tax revenue of the collecting government. Tax amounts subsequently distributed to other governments are classified as intergovernmental transactions.

TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS: Includes all revenue receipts available for expenditure for current expenses, capital outlay, and debt service for public schools, including all appropriations from general funds of federal, state, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent school funds and endowments; income form leases of school lands; interest on bank deposits; tuition; gifts; etc. Amounts that increase the school indebtedness or that represent exchange of school property for money are excluded.